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Before The Federal Communications Commission Washington D.C. 20554

In the Matter of)

Amendment of Section 73.202(b))

Table of Assignments)

FM Broadcast Stations)

Kasilof, Alaska)

To: Chief, Policy and Rules Division

MM Docket PECEIVED

FEB 1 0 1994

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

PETITION FOR RULEMAKING

William Glynn ("Glynn"), by his counsel and pursuant to 47 CFR § 1.401 of the Commission's rules, hereby respectfully petitions the Commission to institute a rulemaking proceeding looking toward the assignment of FM channel 229 to Kasilof, Alaska, and to amend Section 73.202(b) of the Commission's rules as follows:

City

Channel Number
Present Proposed

Kasilof, Alaska

None

229

In support whereof, the following is shown:

The technical exhibit appended to this Petition For rulemaking shows full compliance with the Commission's mileage separation requirements. See Exhibit A. The exhibit also indicates that the proposed channel can be assigned with no other changes in the Table of Assignments.

Kasilof, Alaska, is an unincorporated community. The 1990 Census compiled by the U.S. Department of Commerce indicates that the population of Kasilof, a Census Designated Place, is 383 persons. Aside from its designation as a Census Designated Place, Kasilof exhibits other objective characteristics which fulfill the

No. of Copies rec'd_ List ABCDE_MM Commission's requirements to qualify as a community.1

Kasilof has a long history. Kasilof was settled as an early Russian village in the late 1700s, before Alaska became the property of the United States. It is the site of Fort St. George, a Russian fort dating back to 1786. Kasilof is also the site of the first cannery established in western Alaska in 1882.

Kasilof is listed in the 1994 Rand McNally Commercial Atlas and Marketing Guide. There is a United States Post office located in Kasilof, with its own zip code. There is an airport known as the Kasilof Airport, the airstrip of which is maintained by the State of Alaska. There are several businesses in Kasilof, such as a grocery store, a video store, and a motel offering overnight accommodations. (See the attached exhibit entitled "Proposed Allocation" prepared by the Petitioner, appended in Exhibit B.)

The Commission, as mandated by Congress, has a long-standing policy to make allocations which constitutes the most efficient use of the spectrum. Consistent with that policy, the proposed allocation of channel 229 would result in the first local service to Kasilof.²

The attached declaration of the Petitioner indicates that, if the proposed channel is allocated to Kasilof, the Petitioner, a resident of Kasilof, will apply for a license to build and operate an FM station on that channel.

¹ These objective examples include the existence of political, commercial, social and religious organizations and services in the community.

The State of Alaska has several television translators licensed to Kasilof. Petitioner does not believe that current Commission rules include such translators in its determination of first local service.

WHEREFORE, the foregoing premises considered, William Glynn hereby respectfully petitions the Commission to institute a rulemaking proceeding looking toward the assignment of FM channel 229 to Kasilof, Alaska.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM GLYNN

Benjamin Perez, Esq.

Robert E. Kelly, Esq.

His Counsel

Dated: February 2, 1994

EXHIBIT A

PROPOSED ALLOCATION

KASILOF, AK

PREPARED BY

WILLIAM J. GLYNN, JR.

Kasilof, AK si a small rural community on the Kenai peninsula in southcentral Alaska. It is roughly half way between Soldotna and Clam Gultch. Access is via the Sterling highway.

The original townsite of Kasilof is shown on supplemental plat, U.S. survey #3564, AK, United States Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Anchorage, AK. Officialy filed May 28, 1982. Kasilof is also shown on U.S.G.S. topographic-bathymetric maps inlouding Kenai, NP 5-8 and Kenai B-4 S.E. as well as the Rand McNally Alaska road map.

The U.S. Postal Service in Kasilof presently has 750 of its 29000 boxes rented with an additional 50 boxes on delivery routes.

While Kasilof has no political boundries or local government it is still a thriving community with its own previously mentioned post office, an airport, school, grocery stores, gas stations, video rental stores and the like. We also have a salmon hatchery and substantial seafood processing industry. The Kasilof river and other streams are major tourist attractions. Sportsmen find our world class fishing second only to the famous Kenai river. The people that live herejust don't want the expense and rules associated with the government that is a required part of political boundries.

PROPOSED ALLOCATION

KASILOF, AK

The State of Alaska, in realizing the importance of Kasilof, has installed and maintains four UHF TV translators to serve this area with Anchorage TV.

Because of the unique nature of our community, and the people in it, we need to have our own local radio station. Signals can be received from Kenai and Soldotna but those stations reflect a more cosmopolitan lifestyle common to those communities and offer little news of and information about our community.

PROPOSED FM STATION

KASILOF, AK

ENGINEERING STATEMENT

PREPARED BY

WILLIAM J. GLYNN, JR.

Predicted coverage of a new station, located at 60 22'44" N. Lat., 151 11'30" W. Long., to serve Kalilof, AK was determined pursuant to FCC part 73.313. Calculated HAAT is 82 meters. At 3kw e.r.p., using FCC part 73.333, the 70dbu distance is approximatly 7mi. The 60dbu distance is approximatly 14.5mi. These distances will exceed the requirements of FCC part 73.315 and insure 70dbu coverage of Kasilof, Cohoe, and Kalifornski, AK as well as 60dbu coverage of Clam Gultch, Kenai, and Soldotna, AK

PROPOSED ALLOCATION

KASILOF, AK

PREPARED BY
WILLIAM J. GLYNN, JR.

CH 229, 93.7mhz

200khz	400khz	600khz	10.6/10.8mhz
93.5/228	93.3/227	93.1/226	104.3/ 282
93.9/230	94.1/231	94.3/232	104.5/283

FCC part 73.202(b), table of assignments, lists no Alaska allocations of CH 229. Houston, AK is assigned CH 232 but is 169km(105mi) away. This distance more that meets the minimum seperation requirements of 73.207(b)(1). CH 282 is listed in 73.202(b), table of assignments, for Delta Jct, AK and Juneau, AK but these communities are hundreds of miles from Kasilof, AK.

FM STATIONS WITHIN 110mi. OF KASILOF, AK PREPARED BY WILLIAM J. GLYNN, JR.

			DISMANCE NOTES
CALL	FREQ.	CITY	DIOTANOL
KRUA	88.1A	ANCHORAGE	129km(80mi) non-commercial
KATB	89.3A	ANCHORAGE	129km(80mi) non-commercial
KSKA	91.10	ANCHORAGE	129km(80mi) non-commercial
KCZP	91.9C	KENAI 3 D	28km(17.5mi)non-comm repeats KSKA
KAZO	96.5C	SOLDOTNA	26km(16mi) not built
KEAG	97.3C	ANCHORAGE	129km(80mi)
KLEF	98.10	ANCHORAGE	129km(80mi)
KYMG	98.9C	ANCHORAGE	129km(80mi)
KMBQ	99.7A	WASILLA	177km(110mi)
KWHQ	100.1A	KENAI	29km(18mi)
KBFX	100.5C	ANCHORAGE	129km(80mi)
KGOT	101.3C	ANCHORAGE	129km(80mi)
KPEN	101.7C	SOLDOTNA	28km(17.5mi)
KPXR	102.10	ANCHORAGE	129km(80mi)
KWVV	103.5C	HOMER	88km(55mi)
KBRJ	104.1C	ANCHORAGE	129km(80mi)
KNIK	105.3C	ANCHORAGE	129km(80mi)
KWHL	106.5C	ANCHORAGE	129km(80mi)
KASH	107.5C	ANCHORAGE	129km(80mi)
1111011			_
		LOCAL AM STATIO	NS
			The second second with WWHO
KSRM	920 5kw	KENAI	29km(18mi) collocated with KWHQ
KZXX	980 1kw	KENAI	28km(17.5mi)
KSLD	1140 10kw	SOLDOTNA	28km(17.5mi)

EXHIBIT B

Percent Distribution		Se	x	Race													
Alaska Population by Sex, Rac	e, and					Asian or	Americ	an Indian.	Eskimo, or /	Ment		Hispani					
Hispanic Origin: 1990 Census	All					Pacific		American		•	Other	•					
	Persons	Male	Female	White	Black	Islander	Total	Indian	Eskimo	Aleut		Origi					
											3,000	7					
Haines Borough	2,117	53.4	46.6	85.1	0.0	0.8	13.2	12.4	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.					
Covenant Life CDP	47	48.9	51.1	100.0 -	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.					
Haines city	1,238	54.0	46.0	80.0	0.0	0.8	18.1	17.1	0.6	0.4	1.1	ī					
Lutak CDP	· 45	57.8	42.2	8 0.0	0.0	2.2	17.8	8.9	2.2	6.7	0.0	ā					
Mosquito Lake CDP	80	53.8	46.3	98.8	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	Ž					
Juneau Borough	26,751	50.7	49.3	80.6	1.1	4.3	12.9	12.1	0.5	0.4	1.0	2					
Juneau city	26,751	50.7	49.3	8 0.6	1.1	4.3	12.9	12.1	0.5	0.4	1.0	2					
Kenni Peninsula Borough	40,802	53.0	47.0	90.9	0.5	1.0	7.2	3.4	1.8	2.1	0.4	1					
Kenai-Cook Inlet census subarea	36,541	52.5	47.5	92.5	0.4	1.0	5.7	3.2	1.3	1.3	0.4						
Anchor Point CDP	866	53.7	46.3	95.6	0.1	0.6	3.7	2.0	0.7	1.0	0.0	(
Clam Gulch CDP	79	58.2	41.8	86.1	0.0	1.3	12.7	1.3	11.4	0.0	0.0						
Cohoc CDP	508	54.5	45.5	96.5	0.0	0.4	1.8	1.0	0.8	0.0	1.4						
Cooper Landing CDP	243	56.4	43.6	9 7.9	0.0	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0						
Crown Point CDP	62	50.0	50.0	95.2	0.0	0.0	4.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0						
Fox River CDP	382	53.7	46.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0						
Fritz Creek CDP	1,426	53.7	46.3	95.4	0.6	0.6	3.4	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.0						
Halibut Cove CDP	78	73.1	26.9	94.9	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	3.8	0.0	1.3						
Happy Valley CDP	309	50.5	49.5	92.9	0.0	1.0	6.1	3.2	0.6	2.3	0.0						
Homer city	3,660	51.1	48.9	94.6	0.2	1.5	3.6	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.1	•					
Hope CDP	161	59.0	41.0	93.8	0.6	2.5	3.1	1.2	1.9	0.0	0.0						
Jakolof Bay CDP	28	42.9	57.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0						
Kachemak city	365	52 .1	47.9	94.8	0.0	2.2	3.0	0.5	1.6	0.8	0.0						
Kalifonsky CDP	285	53.7	46.3	94.7	0.0	1.1	4.2	2.5	0.7	1.1	0.0						
Kasilof CDP	383	52.7	47.3	96.9	0.0	0.0	2.9	1.0	1.6	0.3	0.3						
Kenai city	6,327	51.7	48.3	88 .6	0.6	1.5	8.5	4.8	2.0	1.6	0.9						
Moose Pass CDP	81	56.8	43.2	88.9	0.0	0.0	11.1	7.4	2.5	1.2	0.0						
Nikiski CDP	2,743	51.7	48.3	9 3.0	0.1	0.7	6.1	4.3	1.2	0.6	0.0						
Nikolaevsk CDP	371	47.7	52.3	96.8	0.0	1.9	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0						
Ninilchik CDP	456	54.2	45.8	80.5	0.0	0.0	19.5	9.6	1.1	8.8	0.0	(
Primrote CDP	63	47.6	52.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0						
Ridgeway CDP	2,018	52.1	47.9	92.5	0.4	1.8	4.6	2.4	1.2	1.0	0.6						
Salamatof CDP	999	62.8	37.2	8 5.5	3.2	0.5	10.4	4.4	3.0	3.0	0.4						
Seldovia city	316	52.8	47.2	8 2.0	0.0	1.6	15.2	5.4	0.6	9.2	1.3						
Soldotna city	3,482	49.6	50.4	93.8	0.3	1.1	4.5	2.3	0.9	1.3	0.3						
Sterling CDP	3,802	53.1	46.9	96.6	0.0	0.9	2.1	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.4						
Tyanek CDP	154	59.7	40.3	7.8	0.0	0.0	92.2	89.6	1.3	1.3	0.0						
Seward census subarea	4,261	56.6	43.4	77.3	1.6	1.1	19.7	5.2	6.0	8.6	0.3						
English Bay CDP	158	50.6	49.4	8.9	0.0	0.0	91.1	2.5	7.6	81.0	0.0	Ċ					
Port Graham CDP	166	54.2 58.8	45.8	9.0 80. 5	0.0	0.6	90.4	0.6	1.2	88.6	0.0	Ċ					
Seward city	2,699	38.6	41.2	80.3	2.6	1.4	15.2	6.0	6.9	2.3	0.4	2					
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	13,828	52.2	47.8	81.8	0.4	3.6	13.7	12.9	0.3	0.5	0.5	2					
Ketchikan city	8,263	51.8	48.2	78.3	0.6	4.9	15.7	14.9	0.3	0.5	0.6	2					
Saxman city	369	53.4	46.6	20.6	0.0	1.9	77.0	75.6	1.1	0.3	0.5	1					

Alaska Population by Age Category: 1990 Census						<u> </u>	Age				·	
Census area listing	All Persons	Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	_	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	85 years and over	Median Age
Lutak CDP Mosquito Lake CDP	45 80	1 10	33 47	31 43	30 41	20 28	4 6	2 2	2 2	2 -	-	36.9 22.0
Juneau Borough Juneau city	26,751 26,751	2,410 2,410	19,580 19,580	18,901 1 8, 901	18,008 18,008	10,924 10,924	3,004 3,004	821 821	649 649	1,364 1,364	100 100	31.9 31.9
Kenai Peninsula Borough Kenai-Cook Inlet census subarea Anchor Point CDP Clam Gulch CDP Cooper Landing CDP Crown Point CDP Fox River CDP Fritz Creek CDP Halibut Cove CDP Happy Valley CDP Homer city Hope CDP Jakolof Bay CDP Kachemak city Kalifonsky CDP Kanai city Moose Pass CDP Nikiski CDP Nikiolaevak CDP Ninikchik CDP Primrose CDP Ridgeway CDP Salamatof CDP Seldovia city Sterling CDP Tyonek CDP Seward census subarea English Bay CDP Port Graham CDP Seward city	40,802 36,541 866 79 508 243 62 382 1,426 161 28 365 285 383 6,327 81 2,743 371 456 63 2,018 999 316 3,482 3,802 158 4,261 158 166 2,699	3,795 3,438 77 49 19 - 77 158 - 23 333 18 4 22 28 34 673 6 264 70 29 6 146 49 23 330 346 10 357 22 16 205	346 46 1,427 803 232 2,425 2,644 113 3,181 88	27,406 24,328 589 50 338 183 47 143 898 75 214 2,549 120 23 255 185 258 4,253 61 1,743 163 331 46 1,349 777 223 2,301 2,499 104 3,078 83 112 2,056	118 23 248 177 243 3,992 59 1,631 144 322 45 1,270 739 215 2,171 2,376 98 2,967 77	15,510 13,721 305 23 195 61 23 71 568 44 108 1,446 70 15 12,368 38 986 87 153 16 706 707 1,302 1,428 47 49 1,174	4,280 3,850 113 9 43 28 9 8 143 19 33 389 19 2 48 21 42 624 7 7 263 92 45 337 396 20 430 13 24 282	1,387 1,254 36 4 18 17 11 2 39 2 21 108 3 2 10 12 19 206 3 79 6 22 3 81 115 115 133 8 79	1,181 1,025 30 4 22 24 2 4 31 5 5 21 95 6 3 22 7 8 175 3 21 5 5 115 6 4 110 3 156 7 104	2,015 1,799 62 7 36 42 6 10 46 4 22 260 15 25 9 14 259 7 94 8 62 11 94 62 32 176 185 9 216	6 2 -	31.1 31.0 32.9 31.5 32.3 41.7 38.1 14.0 30.9 40.9 36.7 32.4 36.1 35.0 34.6 34.6 31.5 32.9 28.6 34.4 31.5 31.5 31.5 31.5 31.5 31.5 31.5 31.5
Ketchikan Gateway Borough Ketchikan city Saxman city	13,828 8,263 369	1,211 700 38	6,208	9,706 5,990 246	5,651	5,110 2,994 126	1,589 917 41	465 283 11	436 278 10	907 675 23	85 74 —	31.7 31.7 29.1
Kodlak Island Borough Kodlak Island census subarea Akhiok cisy	13,309 11,284 77	1,403 1,128 12	8,152	9,178 7,864 39	7,446	5,582 4,667 20	1,125 1,075 11	342 337 2	260 252 1	425 419	30 30 	28.7 30.0 21.3

6—ELECTION'92

How		Precincts within the Kenai Peninsula Borough																													
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LEGISLATURE			300				_	_	_		:		_	-	_		•	_	-	Ţ.,			•			-	_		-		19 I
House Seat 7		- Paris	1997 2019 30 N																											,	
Rep. Gail Phillips (R)	879	123		90		16	106	82	95	69)		81								85									81	<u> </u>
Susan Kernes (D)	974	90	1	50	1	21	183	85	120	3 89	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	57								64									99	<u> </u>
John Velsko (D)	297	5 1		11	2	2	39	28	40	40)	e-1	15						· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		27									24	
Benn Levinė (Ġ)	223	33		7	2	5	48	21	23	16	<u>.</u>		19								9									22	
House Seat 8																															
Gary Davis (R)	321		NA		NA													NA				33		NA	NA	121	67	48	39		13
Mel Krogeeng (R)	139		NA .		NA	****							-	-	** "			NA				31		-	NA						3
Ron Sartain (R)	226	1	NA		NA .										- eran annan ar		- William PT	NA				42		NA	NA	48	36	22	78		2
Jack Taylor (R)	81		NA		NA											•		NA				16			NA				24		4
Andy Mack (D)	524		NA		NA .					-								NA				107			NA				105		14
Jonathan Sewall (D)	163	44.4	NA .		NA						6.8							NA				31		NA	NA	52	20	13	45		2
Louie March (AI)	47	33	NA		NA										in terminal		- para sau pro-	NA				5		N/	NA	17	3	5	16	-	1
Norm Stuard (AI)	78		NA :		NA													NA				8		N/	NA	13	11	16	27		3
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Rep. Mike Navarre (D)*	825										N	A 88	3	131	167	94	78		106	119			42								
Mark Hodgins (R)*	886		15.0								N	À 10	9	113	152	85	57		135	178			57							~	
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Rep. Jim Zawacki (R)*	597	1323										A 70)	66	100	50	32		101	141			37								
Joe Marks (R)*	403	1488		<u> </u>							3	IA 53	3	61	68	48	31		47	74			21								
		44	9														. —														
Senate Seat D			1	894 17.11.11							- 48 34																				
Sen. Paul Fischer (R)	1,045	100	NA	96	NA :			67		56		40	3!	-				NA			77	69			1.5				132		

Don't forget: If you didn't already get your tickets, the Unocal Senior Citizens dinner will be this Thursday at 6 p.m. at the Unocal camp. Tickets are \$25 per person for what promises to be a fantastic steak dinner. Louise Scalf reports that Alyeska Pipeline Company recently donated a 1984 crew cab diesel 4-by-4 pickup to the seniors. Following dinner there will be a Chinese auction, and a slide or video presentation about the new center being built. Bill Grimm is putting together the program, and you know how good he is! You can purchase tickets at the door, or at the community center.

Mexico mission accomplished: Ameye Mazurek reports that she, Paul Taber and Jake Kendall recently traveled in a group of 30 Alaska youths on a mission to build homes for the homeless in Mexico. Young folks from Idaho, Kansas, Arizona and Alaska took part in this particular project. The Alaska group flew into San Diego, drove to

9/8/92

home, eh? They stayed in California for two more days with host families, and were delighted to have a refreshing swim after six days without a shower. During their stay in Mexico, "showers" consisted of two gallons of water (with algae in it) poured from milk jugs. Ameye reports that Paul and Jake were in a different "building" group than she was. When I asked Ameye if she would do it again, her reply was, "Definitely I'll remember it for the rest of my life." Amour Ministries, which arranges the work "missions," arranges sessions for church groups all through the summer, and have over 1,000 people on various sites during "spring break"

One more plea: Al Poynor called to ask me to announce that Boy Scout Troop No. 653 will hold its fall organizational meeting at Nikiski Fire station No. 1 at 7:30 p.m. this Thursday, Sept. 10. The troop is looking for both new scouts and more leaders. The troop is in danger of being

host Suzette taped six shows during her recent trip to Nashville, and will host the more in October. During the one-hour video segments, Suzette introduces the various artists and talks about them. She has also been invited to appear on the Grand Old Opry when she returns to Nashville in October. Your neighbors are really proud of you, Suzie!

Bits and pieces: In case you somehow missed the grand opening Labor Day weekend, the new grocery store is open in the Nikishka Mall. Stop in and check it out. ... Don't forget that the Country Store is still open at the Chuk Wagen, too. ... Don't forget to pick up tickets for the Wheezer Bowl on Sept. 13 at 2 p.m. if you haven't already. It'll be the Peninsula Allstars vs. a team from Anchorage. It's always great fun, so come on out.

Next week: New teachers at Nikiski schools. ... I didn't get to finish talking with Jason Floyd, so we'll find out about his trip to Japan next week.

KASILOF



SUSANNE ZEPPENFELDT CHAMBERS

262-7375

Dolly Gerberg was the first woman to live and settle on the south side of the Kasilof River. Dolly and her husband, Harry, moved to Kasilof in December 1936 from Nome. Their first winter was spent in a trapper's cabin on Victor Holms' homestead. The following spring they began their homestead on 105 acres, which is located at the end of Webb-Ramsell Road, 1.7 miles. The homestead has a large amount of riverfront and was utilized by many fishermen for access.

Dolly Gerberg is now 83-years-young and has lived on the homestead for more than half of a century. She lost her husband, Harry, to illness last January. Dolly can't imagine ever leaving the homestead and plans to stay as long as she is able. She says she has lots of good memories and leaving the homestead would probably end her life.

In 1937, Harry and Dolly had planned to make their liv-

ing in fox farming. In those days, that was the way of life for the community. The prices dropped on fox farming, so fishing was the next plan. Harry went to work for Libby Cannery and ran their boats. Women weren't allowed on boats in that period of time, and Harry was real sick of that rule, so he built the Dolly G, which was 32 feet long and was equipped with a mask, boom and stabilizer. It was capable of holding 5 tons, which qualified the Gerbergs for medical and dental benefits through marine insurance.

Dolly remembers very clearly the price of fish. She says that they got 4 cents for each pink, 4 cents for chums, 14 cents for reds or silvers and 56 and 2/3 cents for each king no matter what it weighed. After their first fishing season was over, they purchased their gear and broke even with \$2.59 to spare. Dolly says if anyone doubts these prices, she has it all recorded in her journals.

Dolly says she was the worst sailor, but was bound and determined to fish with her husband. In 1950, Harry decided the Dolly G was too slow to keep up with the competition, so he built the faster Dolly G No. 2.

They survived during the winter with canned, salted or corned moose and sheep. They hunted together, mostly in the Tustumena area. They would split up, one on one side of the river and the other on the other side. The one that shot a moose first would single the other by shooting off three shots into the air or ground and the other would quit hunting immediately. Dolly figures in her lifetime, she has harvested at least 20 to 25 moose all on her own. During

that period of time, they had no method of keeping meat for a length of time other than to process it, so they would share their harvest with older people who couldn't hunt or families that needed the meat.

Once a year, in the fall, they would receive their groceries from Seattle. They would arrive in Seldovia or Seward by Alaska Steam Ship and then be brought up the Kasilof River by smaller boats. She would grow as much vegetables and fruits as she could harvest in her garden and would store it all in their root cellar.

She recalls a time when she went out spruce hunting with a neighbor child, Dolly Crystal, age 11. Dolly G. and little Dolly walked off from the house with a dog and two rifles. Little Dolly carried the .22 rifle for the birds and Dolly G. carried the .30-06 rifle for protection. It was just a little ways from the house when they walked right on top of a sow black bear and her two cubs. Dolly realized she didn't have much time to react. She told little Dolly to hold down the dog so he would not interfere, and Dolly had to take her best shot. She realized she would have no choice but to shoot all three. It took her three shots and the job was done.

Dolly Crystal is a now a grandmother and a retired nurse and lives across the street from the Kasilof Post Office. I'm sure she has some real interesting stories to share with her grandchildren.

Harry and Dolly retired from fishing in 1974 due to Harry's poor health.

riage.

On the other hand, ite is a little tired of the "Cliff" Chim Cheree" recording on his answering machine.

"I don't do too many gigs on the roof," he said.

The chimney sweeping business is basically year-round, Weinert said, although things slow down in the summer and he goes to work in the cameries. Things pick up in the fall, when temperatures start dropping and people begin to think about firing up their wood stoves.

"There's always a few that wait until it's 20 below and blowing," Weinert said. "Usually I can get out there right away."

Weinert recommends having a chimney cleaned regularly, depending on use.

"Wood stoves should be inspected at least once a year," he said, noting how important maintenance is for avoiding the danger of chimney fires.

Many people prefer to do the cleaning themselves, or don't know there's a sweep available. Weinert jokes that he's heard about some interesting approaches to the problem of getting the sooty build-up out of a chimney.

Ideas range from rattling a chain around in the chimney to the less likely measures of lowering a cat to scratch soot off or letting a duck fly up from the bottom.

"Some people say they just burn it out," Weinert said.
"There's no replacement for getting a brush down there."
He also has advice about what to burn.

"As a general rule, hard wood is gonna burn a lot cleaner," he said. Birch, a softer wood, causes a thick, goopy creosote that's hard to clean.

Unlike some other specialists, Weinert makes nothing but house calls, arriving in a well-used pick-up with "Tustumena Hills Chimney Sweeps" stenciled on the side.

At a client's home, Weinert's first step is to spread a sheet of canvas on the floor surrounding the fireplace. Then he brings in some equipment, including an electric vacuum the size of an oil drum. After removing and cleaning the grate over the flue, he is ready to move outside.

Working on the roof is one of Weinert's favorite parts of the job. He has been up Mount St. Helens, twice up McKinley, and he has attempted Iliamna. He also rides a unicycle for fun, so heights and balance are no problem. Nevertheless, he takes the ascent of a house seriously.

"Every roof is a different problem," he said. "Some of 'em are pretty hair-raising."

While some roofs are "as easy as can be," others, such as A-frames, can be dangerous, and may require rigging an extra ladder as a sort of scaffold from which to work.

A lot of times metal roots are me worst, weinert said. Ice can become a real problem., although snow is sometimes "real handy" for packing into steps. So far Weinert has not had anything worse than a shin bruise, but he once got a call from a woman who asked him to replace their chimney cap after her husband took a nasty fall.

Once at the top, Weinert removes the chimney cap and cleans it off. Then he takes a brush with blade-like bristles and feeds it down the stovepipe, adding handle segments to reach the bottom. Back inside the house he opens the stove and scoops out the dirt that the brush scraped off, with the vacuum running to keep down the soot.

"Most times the place is usually cleaner than when I get there." he said.

Soldotna resident Eileen McKenzie thinks of calling the chimney sweep as a regular part of getting ready for cold weather.

rou never know — winter could set in at any time, said McKenzie, who relies on a wood-burning stove to keep her house heated. "We keep it going night and day."

She first called Weinert about 10 years ago because she was concerned about the house fires she heard about in the area. When he showed up, she was surprised at his appearance

"I said 'Shoot, this isn't halloween!"

Weinert, who lives in Kasilof, likes being his own boss and having time to pick his daughter up from school. Being a chimney sweep gives him that freedom.

"It's never really full time, but that's kinda how I like it," he said. He also enjoys discovering the areas his house calls take him to. "It's surprising how many neighborhoods there are around Kenai and Soldotna."

And if you believe the superstitions, after his visit each neighborhood is a little luckier.

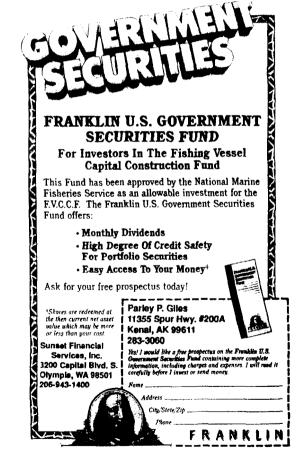


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PENINSULA CLARICA / THE TIDES

9/11/92

AFFIDAVIT UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY

I, William J. Glynn, Jr., am a resident of Kasilof, Alaska.

If a new class A FM ch. is alloted to Kasilof, Alaska it is my firm intention to apply for a license to build and operate a station.

I swear under penalty of perjury that the foregoing statements are true, correct, and complete to the best of my knowledge.

So Sworn:

William J. Glynn, Jr

Dated:

4 January, 1994